

HONOR OF DR. JOHN N. LEIN

HON. NORMAN D. DICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to honor Dr. Jack Lein, who has been a great friend to me and my office over the years during his long, distinguished career at the University of Washington. During Jack's 32-year career at the University of Washington, he has served in many capacities which encompass most aspects of modern medicine, medical and health sciences education, university administration, and Federal relations. At the end of this year, Jack will begin a well-earned retirement. The many skills that he brought to his job will be hard to replace. I want to join the many people in the University of Washington family to express our debt of gratitude to Dr. Lein for his decades of conscientious service.

Jack has spent most of his life in the State of Washington, having been born in Spokane. He received his MD degree from the University of Washington in 1955. After finishing his internship and residency in 1960, Jack returned to Spokane to begin an obstetrics and gynecology practice. After 4 years in his medical practice, Jack began his distinguished career at the University of Washington.

Although Spokane lost a good physician, the university gained a tremendous asset and advocate. Dr. Lein founded the University of Washington School of Medicine Continuing Medical Education Program and was its first director for 19 years. He was also assistant dean and then associate dean of the school of medicine. From 1965 through 1969, he was the director of the Washington/Alaska Regional Medical Program and was one of the founders of the widely acclaimed WAMI Program which set up a regionalized medical education system for Washington, Alaska, Montana, and Idaho. From 1970 until 1984, Jack was the State legislative liaison for the Health Sciences. For the past 29 years, he has coordinated all Federal relations for the university. Dr. Lein served as vice president for health sciences for 10 years making him the highest ranking administrative official ever to graduate from the University of Washington Medical School. Since ending his service as vice president in 1992, he has been the first full-time director of Federal relations, reporting directly to the university president. At the same time, he has continued to be a professor of obstetrics and gynecology.

During the years that Dr. Lein has headed up the Federal relations efforts, the University of Washington has become the No. 1 recipient of Federal contract and grant dollars among State universities nationwide. When Jack began his tenure, the university received \$40 million in Federal dollars. For each of the last 3 years, these Federal moneys have totaled more than \$400 million.

Dr. Lein's understanding of the relationship between a world-class university and the Federal Government reminds me of the dedication of the Warren G. Magnuson Health Science Center. Jack always known for his sense of humor, remarked to Senator Magnuson and the assembled crowd that he had better keep the Federal money flowing to the university or else we had just dedicated the world's largest Christian Science reading room.

The research that this money has helped fund has produced some very impressive results. Over the last decade, the University of Washington research programs have produced Nobel Prizes in medicine and physics, along with medical advances in bone marrow transplantation and a hepatitis B vaccine. Other achievements include assisting key State and regional industries through research into advanced materials and methods for aerospace and electronics manufacturing and for the growing bio-technology industry. The university has been key to advancements made in developing new methods for sustainable management of our fisheries and forest resources, which is vitally important for the district I represent. The university's research has led to patented technologies for more than 20 startup companies. And perhaps most importantly, this research has provided training for more than 8,000 graduate and professional students each year. These successes testify to the legacy that Dr. Lein is leaving at the University of Washington.

As Jack prepares to begin his retirement, I want to wish him all the best. I know, Jack, that you will be missed. Every happiness to both you and your family. As a graduate, I want to thank you for your dedicated service to the University of Washington. And for being such a good friend and advisor.

I look forward to being with you at many University of Washington football games.

HONORING CONGRESSMAN ANDY JACOBS OF INDIANA

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank my colleagues LEE HAMILTON and DAN BURTON for reserving time today to honor a very distinguished Member of the House of Representatives, ANDY JACOBS. For three decades ANDY has served with integrity and distinction, and I have been proud to serve in Congress with him. I will miss my good friend, whose sage counsel I have sought throughout my tenure here. I will also miss our personal conversations punctuated by his legendary wit.

ANDY JACOBS is symbolic of the independent and intellectual vigor with which this body was founded. His care for people, as well as his capacity for reasoned and autonomous thought, has earned him the respect of both sides of the aisle. His ability to grasp a larger vision is characteristic of a valued breed of Representative that has progressed this institution throughout our history.

ANDY JACOBS was elected to Congress at the age of 32. He has since spent nearly that same amount of time dutifully serving the constituents of Indiana's 10th Congressional District. His efforts on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee have reflected his ability to always put the interests of taxpaying Americans first. His legendary thriftiness and ingenuity has saved the taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars during his time here. Further, ANDY JACOBS' commitment to preserving Social Security was the impetus for separating it from the Department of Health and Human Services. This effort, which became law in 1994, is testament to his commitment to those

who now rely on Social Security benefits and those who will in future generations.

ANDY has shown an independent streak on many issues, sometimes bucking his allies in favor of conventional wisdom on issues ranging from smoking to gun control. ANDY pioneered the designation of smoking sections on airlines and has been an ardent advocate of preventing smoking-related deaths. Further, ANDY JACOBS provided a crucial vote banning the use of large-capacity ammunition clips in assault rifles even though he is not a traditional supporter of gun control measures. It was a vote that was not influenced by powerful lobbies or partisan persuasion: it simply made sense to ANDY.

As a marine, police officer, lawyer, State representative, and U.S. Representative, ANDY JACOBS has served his State and our Nation with courage, pride, and honor. He is a good man and a good friend, and his principle and humor shall not be forgotten. I rise with my colleagues to wish all the best to ANDY JACOBS.

COLLOQUY: PROPOSED FCC RELOCATION

HON. TOM A. COBURN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. COBURN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into a brief colloquy with Congressman LIGHTFOOT chairman of the Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Subcommittee, concerning funding for the proposed relocation of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Speaker, I understand that at the request of GSA, a provision that would allow the Administrator of the General Services Administration to pay a portion of the costs associated with a proposed relocation of the FCC was included in the Senate committee report accompanying the fiscal year 1997 Treasury, Postal Appropriations bill, and during consideration of the bill in the fall this Senate provision was converted to statutory language. It is my understanding that this provision has been deleted from the Omnibus bill before us today.

I thank the Speaker. This plan calls for the FCC to nearly double the amount of space it occupies at the very time Congress is considering legislation to reduce the size of the agency, and it is extraordinarily expensive. Mr. Speaker, by specifically deleting the language allowing the GSA Administrator to pay for the relocation of the FCC, is it intended that the GSA Administrator specifically not be authorized to provide any funding for the proposed FCC relocation?

I thank the Speaker.

COLLOQUY: PROPOSED FCC RELOCATION

HON. JIM LIGHTFOOT

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, that is correct. Several Members have raised concerns about the proposed FCC relocation and there is a sense among many Members that Congress should take a closer look at this matter

before allowing it to proceed. As a result, we have specifically not included the provision you refer to.

That is correct. The GSA should not use funds appropriated to it to facilitate the proposed FCC move. Since the Commerce Appropriations Subcommittee denied requested funding for the relocation, the proposed move should not go forward until Congress has more closely examined the proposal. This matter involves the expenditure of tens of millions of taxpayer funds and it should be carefully reviewed before going forward. Until these issues have been resolved, I do not believe the proposed relocation should go forward. Accordingly, we did not include language allowing GSA to fund the proposed move and they should not use any of the resources provided to them for that purpose.

BREAST CANCER PATIENT PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join my colleague, Representative ROSA DELAUNO of Connecticut, in introducing the Breast Cancer Patient Protection Act of 1996. This legislation seeks to ensure that women and doctors—not insurance company bureaucrats—will decide how long a woman who has a mastectomy should remain in the hospital.

Breast cancer is physically and emotionally devastating. As Abigail Trafford stated in the Washington Post, "Breast cancer holds a unique place in the constellation of diseases. First, because it involves the breast, it challenges not just a woman's life, but her identity. [The breast] is the functioning symbol of motherhood and nurturing the young."

For any woman, facing breast cancer is one of her most frightening experiences. Learning that she must have a mastectomy, a surgical procedure that will change her body and her life, can be traumatic. An insurance company insults a woman facing one of life's great crises when it decrees that she must leave the hospital whether she is healed or not.

I realize that this legislation has little chance of enactment before this Congress concludes. Representative DELAUNO and I, along with many other Members, have placed this on the table because we wanted every member of this body to think about it for the next 3 months. At the beginning of the 105th Congress, we will introduce similar legislation. It is our intention over this time to research the best, most effective ways to accomplish the bill's goals. That includes making sure we do not preempt responsible State legislation and that we define health plans to be consistent with the Kassebaum-Kennedy health insurance reform bill and with the MOMS bill providing 48-hour maternity stays that I introduced earlier this year, which was enacted as part of the VA-HUD appropriation bill.

Whether a patient is a young woman giving birth to a baby, or a woman having surgery to treat breast cancer, insurers have no right to interfere in decisions about treatments that are medically necessary and appropriate. This legislation seeks to make care, rather than cost, the driving principle of our health care system.

AUTHORIZING STATES TO DENY PUBLIC EDUCATION BENEFITS TO CERTAIN ALIENS NOT LAWFULLY PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to oppose H.R. 4134 on behalf of a generation of children who will be left to twist in the wind because they have been denied an elementary education.

I agree that measures should be taken to discourage and prevent undocumented individuals from entering our country. I will not support, however, any mean spirited, punitive attempts to secure our borders that will devastate numbers of children because of the sins of their parents.

Are we, as a body, going to reduce ourselves to mistreating little children because we are angry that their parents have not complied with our laws? The obvious recourse would be to punish their parents or proactively prevent them from immigrating here unlawfully. What good will it do to ban their children from attending public school? In the long run, it is the children of American citizens that will also be punished, because they will be forced to deal with the tragedy of a population of uneducated immigrants.

It sickens me to think of the discrimination that will inevitably result as parents will be forced to prove that their children are indeed legal. Unfortunately, those children who look foreign will be forced to prove that they are, in fact, Americans. Be assured that the children whose ancestors are Irish, or British or Dutch or French won't be asked to prove their legality—they can easily pass as American.

Since the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was implemented, we have made enormous strides in our quest for an egalitarian society. This bill will only take us back to a dark period in our Nation—one in which those who looked different from the majority were treated as second-class citizens.

What good will it do us to leave a generation of children—most of whom were born here and are American citizens—uneducated, unskilled, and downright hopeless? In an era when we are intent on reducing crime, cutting Government spending, and helping American families strive for a better living standard, relegating thousands of children to a lifetime of virtual poverty as a consequence of their lack of education is morally reprehensible, politically irresponsible, and fiscally imprudent.

Need I remind my colleagues of the numbers of organizations, including every major law enforcement organization in the United States are opposed to this measure. They recognize that putting thousands of kids on the streets will not decrease illegal immigration but only promote crime, gangs and drugs, and place enormous strains on the cities and counties that will be forced to deal with these problems.

I ask my colleagues, will you feed, clothe, house, and offer work to this generation of uneducated adults?

Certainly my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have not fully ingested the ramifica-

tion of this potentially devastating legislation. I urge my colleagues to vote against H.R. 4134.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 640, WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 640, the Water Resources Development Act. This bill authorizes the construction of various water resources development projects by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The projects involve flood control, navigation, erosion control, and environmental regulation.

The bill also contains a provision that increases the required contribution by non-Federal sources for the costs of Federal flood control projects from 25 to 35 percent for all future flood control projects. This provision does not apply to projects that are authorized in this bill.

Additionally, for the first time, local sources must contribute 35 percent of the costs of all environmental protection and restoration projects. The bill also provides Federal funding—between 40 and 80 percent of the total cost—for constructing dredged material disposal areas. Previously, these areas had to be constructed solely with local funds.

As we will continue to debate and approve funding for water resources development projects in the next Congress, I hope that we will support adequate funding for the Sims Bayou project in Houston, TX. While I favor active local involvement and some local contribution in funding these projects, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers must not abandon its oversight responsibility to make sure that projects such as Sims Bayou are completed to specifications in a timely manner. I also hope that Congress will continue to closely monitor the work of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on these important issues.

AMERICA'S ENERGY FUTURE

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely unhappy to see that today's budget deal again sells oil from the strategic petroleum reserve to meet short-term budgetary goals. This is the third sale in 2 years and there appears to be no end in sight.

This year we got a wake-up call about the state of U.S. energy security. Troops stationed in Saudi Arabia to protect United States interest in the region came under attack from forces hostile to the United States. Saddam Hussien is again on the move. Tensions in other parts of the Middle East continue to mount. At the same time, U.S. dependence on foreign oil, including oil from the Middle East, grew to unprecedented levels. And oil markets are reflecting this instability through their volatility.